

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

THE CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS CONCLUDES FOLLOWING ITS LABORS.

The Liquor Traffic Denounced.—The Convention comes out squarely and unanimously in favor of prohibition—favoring the total abstinence of the next place of meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14.—There was only one session to-day of the Southern Baptist Convention, which concluded at 11 o'clock this afternoon. President J. H. H. Harrison, presiding, the opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Barry of Arkansas. The convention was then addressed by Dr. Hatcher of Georgia and Dr. Warlick of Mississippi on the growth of the Baptist Church in America.

The committee on time and place of holding the next convention reported the following: Place—Fort Worth, Texas. First Baptist Church; time—Monday before the second Sunday in May, 1890. J. W. Carter, D. D., of North Carolina, was elected to preach the convention sermon; J. Lipscomb Johnson, D. D., alternative. The report was supplemented with an invitation to the American Baptist Educational Society to meet with them.

J. M. Carroll, chairman of the committee on Vice President's report, read his report, which was at considerable length. It made a most satisfactory exhibit in all its several departments, highly pleasing to the convention. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee of enrollment and credentials, through its chairman, reported that there were ninety-four delegates in attendance.

Dr. H. Pritchard of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on correspondence with the American Home Mission Society, read his report, which was adopted after considerable discussion.

Dr. W. E. Hatcher of Georgia introduced the following resolution, which, after debate, was adopted:

"Whereas the American Sabbath Union is laboring to secure such national legislation as will allow to all employees of the national government one day in seven as a day of rest; therefore, Resolved, That we fully sympathize with this important object of the American Sabbath Union, and request our brethren to promote its work as far as may be practicable."

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Dr. J. R. Scranfill of Texas, was also unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the liquor traffic is a most powerful hindrance to the gospel of Christ and an aggressive enemy to social order; and whereas the traffic is a source of unending sorrow to the Christian man, woman and child; and whereas it seeks to destroy the Christian Sabbath and annihilate public morals and public conscience; and whereas all Christian bodies should speak out in unambiguous tones on this question; therefore

"Resolved, by the Southern Baptist Convention assembled, That we favor the speedy and entire prohibition of the liquor traffic; that we oppose license for this traffic in any and all of its forms, through which men buy the right to destroy human hope and happiness and blight human souls, as an offense against public morals and a sin against God."

The convention then, after passing a vote of thanks to the citizens of Memphis for their cordial and unselfish hospitality to the delegates, adjourned sine die.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

A Well Founded Rumor that Mitchell of Charleston Will Fill the Place.

Again the political pot is boiling, its seething being known only to those who are in the know. It is a well founded rumor that Mitchell of Charleston, the well known lawyer of that city, whose name was recently mentioned as a possible and promising dark horse in the race, he being, it is alleged, backed and pushed for the place by Judges Bond and Simon, and especially by the former, who is said to entertain a warm and personal friendship for Mr. Mitchell, and desiring in every manner to elevate his friend to the remunerative office of District Attorney. Mr. Mitchell is said to have refused the tender made by the President, but since then his friends have been endeavoring to dissuade him from his declination, and he is now said to be considering the matter, and the interest of the New Republic is of the opinion that his scruples would be overruled and the office accepted. Mr. Mitchell's Democratic principles would prevent his making an immediate "grab" for the office, but by a judicious amount of persuasion it seemed probable that his refusal would be considered as a mere length before it was made permanent.

It is known that Judges Bond and Simon have both been in Washington lately and they are both said to have conferred with the President on matters of Federal patronage in this State. Judge Bond, it is understood, being particularly bitter in his denunciations of E. M. Bratton, who has a doubtful hankering after some position of importance in the State.

At any rate, it looks as if the uncertainty about these matters will not remain long obscured, as something must be done and that before a great time.—Greenview News.

The Worcester Theatre Burned.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16.—The Worcester Theatre was discovered to be on fire shortly after 8 o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. The fire apparently started in the rear of the building near the stage. Explosions followed each other in rapid succession, and in a short time the roof fell in. The Bay State Hotel stands in close proximity, and its rear wall was blistered and was only saved by heroic work by the firemen. "Fus" was played last night by Lewis Morrison and company. Mr. Morrison places the company's loss at \$74,000.

Manager Abraham said: "The fire cannot in any way be connected with the fact that we had burned four hours before the fire." He says he saw an employee of the theatre smoking a cigarette in one of the boxes, and was told about it.

The building was erected in 1860 for the storage of fruit, but the scheme failed, and in 1865 the structure was bought by the Worcester Music Hall Association and fitted up as a theatre at an expense of \$7,000.

A Violin 168 Years Old.

Dr. B. F. Wyman is the owner of the oldest violin in America. It was made by Antonius Stradivarius in the year 1721, and consequently is now 168 years old. It is not only a fine instrument, but it is also very sweet toned, and is in splendid condition. The doctor says he has refused an offer of \$250 for it.—Aiken Journal.

A Shut-Down in Sugar.

LONDON, May 16.—In consequence of the prevailing high prices for raw sugar, the largest refinery in Greenock has been closed.

A FATAL TEST.

Tragic Death of Bishop, the Mind-Reader.

The death of Washington Irving Bishop, the mind-reader, at the Lamb's Club, New York, reported Tuesday, was a very tragic affair. He had already performed his famous "dagger trick"—finding a knife with which a supposed murder had been committed and putting his hand on the make-believe assassin. The hearty applause that greeted this performance led him to announce another and more difficult one, that of finding a word in a book which was to be previously selected by one of the gentlemen present. The mental effort attending this performance proved too great, for he suddenly fell to the floor in a state very like a catalepsy, fit, the instant causing considerable confusion among the festive party. Just then Dr. John A. Irvine, who is a member of the club, happened to come in, and he at once took the patient in charge. His prompt use of stimulants soon brought Mr. Bishop around, when, to the amazement of all who were in the room, he announced his intention of performing the feat. The feat was undertaken. Dr. Irvine protested against the attempt, and all the gentlemen endeavored to dissuade him, to no purpose, however, for even the physician's allusion to the danger of another attack failed to shake Bishop. "Why," said he, "I am not afraid of these fits, for I've had over a dozen of them, and I never have any more. But I intend to do the feat even if it kills me, just to show all that I can do." Finding that his patient was in a high state of mental excitement and was exhibiting that marvelous will power for which he was famous, Dr. Irvine finally came to the conclusion that it would be best not to oppose him, but get the thing over as quickly as possible. Then Bishop made another demand, which was that the doctor should act as a committee with Mr. Clay Greene, who was to be used as the medium for the experiment. Bishop had asserted that if these two gentlemen would go to a distant part of the house and select a word in some book he would find the book, the page and the word. Dr. Irvine and Mr. Greene then descended to the basement and among a lot of old account books picked out the minute book of the club, and on page 87 selected the word "Townsend," afterwards secreting the book in a disused drawer among some discarded rubbish. On returning to the room where Bishop was sitting, Dr. Irvine again endeavored to dissuade him from proceeding in what he considered a very dangerous experiment. But Bishop for the second time remarked that he would accomplish the feat even if it killed him, and insisted upon being immediately blindfolded. When the doctor had been tied over his own shoulders, his right hand was placed on Greene's wrist. In due time the doctor and the book and on the leaves of the latter being rapidly turned over by him, he stopped at the right one and then ran over it with a pencil. Suddenly he seemed to make a private mark, and then feverishly requested that the book be brought upstairs. He had no sooner entered the room where the members were assembled than he pulled a bandage from his eyes and exclaimed: "Quick! quick! give me a bit of paper!" On receiving it, he dashed off "Duesworth," that being the selected word written backward, so that it could be read in a mirror. He had performed the feat, but scarcely had he written the word when he was again seized by the catalepsy fit, from which he never recovered.

Bishop was born in New York city in 1847, but he did not look a day over 30. He carried a muscular strength possessed by few men. His boyhood was one of privation and care, and he began life in a well-known down town drug store. To his congenial he was always a marvel because he could do so many tricks of legerdemain, and he frequently attended spiritualistic seances, only to make fun of them. Finally he became connected with some of the spiritualistic mediums and assisted them in their manifestations, though he attracted no great public attention until he suddenly appeared in England as a "mind-reader." His feats were so peculiar and pushed that large audiences followed him wherever he appeared, though he seems to have made very little money until he went to London. There his tricks or feats astounded the scientific world, while some of the newspapers accused him of charlatanism.

A FRENCH ENOCH ARDEN.

He Declines to Take His Wife from Her.

Two years ago a charwoman identified her husband, who had been missing for some days, at the morgue, says a Paris dispatch to the London Telegraph. The body had been picked out of the Seine and received decent burial. After some lapse of time the charwoman took out herself another husband and a few days ago a child was born to them. The fact was announced to the town hall to report this family event, and, as he was emerging therefrom, he was suddenly seen to stagger and would have fallen had not the friends who had been brought as witnesses supported him. As soon as he recovered he explained the cause of his emotion. Perched on the box of a cab standing close by was the predecessor in the charwoman's affections, pale and thin, but still alive, and possibly with a good kick left in him. The first husband, however, was not inclined to proceed to treachery; on the contrary he politely invited the party to repair to the nearest public house, drove them thither in his cab, and treated them as a guest of wine. Finally the new husband inquired of his predecessor whether he was not going to search for his wife. "Oh, no! I am too happy now," was the cheerful answer. The cabman then explained that having got into trouble in a public house brawl he had been locked up for a day, and, fearing his wife's sharp tongue, had kept prudently out of the way. The two men parted on the best of terms.

A Strange Family.

A very remarkable freak of nature exists on the farm of J. H. Carter, concession 8, lot 20, township of Tecumseh, County of Lincoln, Bond Head post-office. On Sunday, April 14, a cow belonging to Mr. Carter gave birth to a lamb and a calf. The calf is a respectable farmer, who would not under any circumstances be guilty of an attempt to palm off a fraud on the public, and the issue has been seen by scores of his neighbors. The attendant circumstances were such as to leave no shadow of doubt on the minds of the lambs as to all of the statements, but larger than or appearance of a female, is also peculiar. The calf, in the face of the fact, is a male. The calf's considerable hair is mixed among the wool in the fleece and on the legs. Mr. Carter has already refused an offer of \$600 for the dam and family. Mr. Ed. Jeff, lecturer on agriculture for Ontario, and many others, have been visitors. So far as known there is no parallel case on record.—Toronto Journal.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid in Paris.

PARIS, May 15.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new American Minister, was received by M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day. President Carnot will receive Mr. Reid at the end of the week.

GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

A POPULOUS SUBURB OF QUEBEC ALMOST SWEEPED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Seven Hundred Buildings Destroyed and Twelve Hundred Families Rendered Homeless and Destitute—Two Persons Killed by a Premature Explosion.

QUEBEC, May 16.—A disastrous fire broke out early this morning in Saint-Sauveur, in the house of Mrs. McDonald, which spread with great rapidity through the wooden district which surrounds it. The streets burned are portions of Valier, Chene, St. Peter and St. Emarie. The insurance companies interested are the North British and Mercantile, the London and Lancashire, the Guardian, the Agricultural of Watertown and the Northern. The total losses so far made and in prospect may be \$150,000.

At 3 o'clock it was impossible to guess the limit of the fire, and the people were in dismay at the rapidity with which the fire jumped from one wooden building to another. The local arrangements for quenching fires were defective, and the Quebec fire brigade was sent for and were quickly on the spot. One of the first things were wanted for want of water. B Battery was called out and rendered valuable assistance in fighting the flames.

Over 100 wooden houses have been destroyed. A good deal of distress will be occasioned by the destruction of a large number of wooden shanties, on which the poor are dependent. At 9 o'clock the fire was under control, having almost burned itself out.

While the military were preparing to blow up some of the houses to check the fire, a premature explosion took place in one of the houses, killing Major Short and Sergeant Wallick of B. Battery. Both were buried in the ruins. Up to this hour (9 o'clock) the body of Major Short had not been recovered. The body of Sergeant Wallick was found near the door of the house dreadfully mangled.

10:30 a. m.—The fire in St. Sauveur has been checked on the city side, but is still burning furiously toward the North-west, and will probably stop only when nothing is left to feed it. The insurance loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. A number of houses destroyed were small frame structures. There is a strong Easterly wind blowing and rain has been falling steadily for the last three hours.

1 p. m.—The fire is still burning and no hopes are entertained at stopping it until the open country is reached. Already over five hundred buildings, mostly of wood, have been destroyed, and over one thousand people rendered homeless. The greater portion of them are camped out in fields, with what few effects they were able to save, while a few have found shelter with friends in this city.

Major Short's body was recovered about noon. One leg and arm had been torn from the body by the explosion and were found at some distance from the trunk.

St. Sauveur is a separate municipality from Quebec, but it is separated from this city by only the width of a street. It has a population of about 15,000. Only last night the St. Sauveur officials refused an offer of this city to supply them with water.

4:30 p. m.—The fire has burned itself out, after having reached the limits of St. Sauveur, the toll keeper's house in Valier street being about the last to go. The district North and West of Massueau and St. Ambrose streets has been swept nearly clean, with the exception of portions of Valier street. About 700 houses were burned. The number of families homeless is not less than 1,200, comprising 5,000 or 6,000 persons.

Hon. Mr. Mercier and other prominent men are interesting themselves in behalf of the homeless people. Application has been made to Sir A. P. Caron for the use of the drill shed and other government buildings to shelter the homeless. The clergy are distributing food, and steps are being taken to organize a regular system of relief.

The majority of the people burned out are of the laboring class, and as insurance rates were very high, few have anything to fall back upon.

FLAX CULTURE.

A Crop to Take the Place of Wheat Offered to Our Farmers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—One of the most important economic questions of the time is, "What shall take the place of wheat on farms where it can no longer be raised at a profit?" This question is one that has received earnest consideration at the Agricultural Department, but as yet no product has been presented that fully commends itself to the officials as furnishing the answer, although many have been suggested.

Last week Professor Willems, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, had under consideration a letter from Ireland, which he thinks may offer a solution of the problem if the statement made in it can be substantiated. The writer says:

"I have long had a very earnest interest in flax growing and linen manufacture, and now address you in behalf of the flax culture. It is a crop which grows in flax growing in America since 1840 and thoroughly informed of the household manufacture and later the efforts to spin and weave linen by machinery, and the almost complete failure of all efforts in this direction, until now there are only two establishments weaving—one at Webster, Mass., and the other at Appleton, Wis.—the latter producing a little and the former weaving any thing finer than criss. Besides these there are thread and yarn mills, mostly branches of British manufactures, and the twine and cordage mills.

"A part of the reason why linen is not made in America is that the raw material is not as flexible and requires more (and more costly) manipulation and much more labor than cotton, wool and silk.

"Another reason is that when in 1861 Congress enacted tariff laws there was no association to set forth the linen interest, and the duty was left too low to correspond with the high duty on the raw material, while, with a low duty upon cotton, woolen and silks, capital turned to the latter as the more profitable, and flax and linen have been neglected. There can be no raw flax industry until there is a market for the fibre.

"There is nothing in the climate or soil conflicting with the assertion that just as good flax and linen may be produced in every State in the American Union as in any country. Germany now spins and weaves the finest linen and she has no essentially different climate from America.

"If the inducements of protective duties can not be given in favor of linen manufacture, then bounties must be offered in shape of the appropriation of the present making of linen from American flax fibre. At least such an experiment should be made as will test and demonstrate the practicability or impracticability of establishing this important industry upon American soil.

"Many things become successful in America from the facility with which the people take up and adopt improved processes and appliances, and this may be the case with the linen industry, of the importance of which there is no question. There is every reason why the

American farmers should produce a million acres of flax, both seed and fibre, over and above what is now produced, which would give 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of seed worth as many million dollars, and two millions and a half tons of flax straw worth \$50,000,000, from which 500,000 tons of flax fibre would be obtained, worth \$100,000,000. Once established, American invention would, as in all other industries, soon build up an industry to consume this raw material."

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

Why the Number of Those Afflicted With the Disease Is Increasing.

The official report gives 135,000 as the existing number of lepers in India, but there can be little doubt that they already exceed 250,000, and that their numbers are steadily increasing. Nor can this increase be wondered at, for whether the disease is propagated by contagion or by heredity it has every opportunity of increasing. I saw most ghastly lepers begging in the streets and in the balconies of houses. I met them at railway stations and in places of public resort. In one small bazaar of mine told me he had just counted twelve. I even heard of one who was employed as a domestic baker in the making of bread. It is moreover estimated that all the copper money in India has passed through the hands of lepers. I found in Bombay a man whose hands were covered with leprosy engaged in the railway service as a ticket collector. Who can estimate the danger to the English and native community of many hundreds of railway tickets daily passing through this man's hands? An English lady in the same city had, just before my arrival, fallen a victim to the disease. Lepers, with their revolting miseries fully exposed, associate freely with the community. They marry when they choose; they love a roving life, and thus continually become fresh centers for propagating the disease. I was assured by Mr. MacGuire, the superintendent of the Leprosy Asylum in Calcutta, that he could testify, from often-repeated observations, that in the congregations of poor people who assemble at the funeral feasts of the wealthy natives one person in every three was a leper. By the same authority I was told that the asylum was generally overcrowded, and that the police do not hesitate to bring in cabs lepers who are in a dying state, and for whom it is necessary to turn out some less imminent cases. Indeed the evil is so widespread that, as Lord Dufferin said to me, one might almost as rapidly undertake to rid India of its snakes as of its leprosy. Moreover the absence of Indian public opinion on such matters, and the constitutional calousness of the native mind, increase the difficulty in a way that English readers can scarcely estimate. So careless of danger does the Indian fatalism make men to this evil, that in the great leper hospital at Tarantam, the authorities—as I was assured by an official there—have to hunt out relatives of the diseased, who have come in pretending that they are leprosy, and who are actually willing to become infected for the sake of acquiring board, lodging and the power of leading an idle life. The Indian desires above all things to be a man of money, and what the leper at Tarantam likes to save two out of the three rupees allowed him monthly, and then to hide them in the ground, put them out at interest or invest them in jewelry for his wife. One man had thus acquired six hundred rupees—at the cost of most wretched diet, and consequent increase of the disease.—Nineteenth Century.

Canonization of Joan of Arc.

We may look forward to an early canonization of Joan of Arc. A number of devout Lorraineans bought in the course of this year an "authentic standard" of the heroine to lay on the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes. They asked the Bishop of Nancy to receive and bless before they set out to fulfill their purpose, which they fully explained to him by letter. After some delay he fixed a day to receive them. The Bishop, before consecrating the relic, spoke of Joan as having been sent to give confidence and moral unity to a shattered nation, and ordained for a great work in the world. "The Papacy," said the Bishop, "which rehabilitated her will glorify her purity, piety, patriotism and valor. It will give a place on the altars of the churches to the warrior and martyrized shepherdess. When it does, France will quiver with new hopes from the Pyrenees to Lorraine, and from Brittany to the Alps. She will then invoke with boundless confidence Saint Joan of Domremy, Saint Joan of Orleans, and Saint Joan of France."—St. James Gazette.

The Railroad Earnings.

The Railroad Commission has issued its tabulated statement of the earnings of the railroads in the State for the month of March, this year, as compared with the earnings for the same month in 1888:

Of the twenty-nine roads included in the statement twenty show a gross increase of \$78,088,96, the remaining nine a decrease of \$23,350,41, making the net increase for the month \$51,188,55, or 7,513 per cent.

Of the roads showing an increase the most notable are: Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, \$24,373.34, 21.8 per cent.; Columbia and Greenville, \$12,010.19, 26.4 per cent.; and York and Yorkville, \$8,580.26, 31.75 per cent.; South Carolina Railway, \$6,821.01, 5.7 per cent.; Spartanburg, Union and Columbia, \$4,522.90, 46.78 per cent.; Port Royal and Western Carolina, \$3,984.21, 10.61 per cent.; Asheville and Spartanburg, \$2,801.89, 35.5 per cent.; Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, \$1,943.02, 2.56 per cent. The Florence Railroad, which was not in operation in March, 1888, did a business of \$4,647.81 during the month. The net increase of the total earnings of the roads of the State for March was \$35,367.55, the percentage 13.86.

Among the roads showing a decrease were the Northeastern, \$6,957.01, 10.39 per cent.; the Port Royal and Augusta, \$3,842.14, 9.78 per cent.; the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, \$6,822.75, 10.17 per cent.; and the Charleston and Savannah, \$5,786.02, 9.58 per cent.

The total passenger earnings for March in 1888 and present year compare as follows: March, 1888, \$204,272.83; March, 1889, \$192,724.40, decrease, \$21,548.43, or 10.55 per cent. The freight and mail earnings were: March, 1888, \$461,959.01; March, 1889, \$537,288.95 increase, \$65,329.94, or 14.14 per cent.

Ferry Boats in Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The ferry boat Peerless, plying between this city and Gloucester, N. J., collided with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ferry boat, J. S. Schulz, this morning in the Delaware River, badly injuring the latter, and causing the death of the latter's cabin. Two of the injured were probably dead. Nobody on the Peerless was hurt.

WINTHROP MEMORIAL.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES IN HONOR OF THE NAMESAKE OF THE SCHOOL.

And in Commemoration of the Beneficence of the Philanthropist Which Rendered It Possible: The Exercises in the School—Dr. Curry's Admirable Address at the Opera House.

(From the Columbia Daily Register.)

In accordance with the admirable custom which has been established of celebrating the Winthrop Training School for teachers and commemorating the grand philanthropy of George Peabody, which has so greatly aided it, yesterday was set apart for the purpose, and in all respects the exercises were equal in interest to those of any anniversary which has preceded it.

At the Winthrop School yesterday morning the exercises exemplified the work of the school admirably. Dr. Curry was present and made appropriate remarks, expressing himself as highly pleased with what he had seen.

At the Opera House last night a fair sized audience, in which the ladies were largely in the majority, gathered to listen to the anniversary address delivered by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, late Minister to Spain, and now general agent of the Peabody Fund.

Upon the stage were Governor Richardson, ex-Governor Manning, Secretary of State Marshall, Controller General Verrier, Mayor Rhet, Col. E. W. McMaster, Prof. E. S. Jones, Superintendent of Education James H. Rice, John P. Thompson, Jr., Dr. Schell, Rev. W. C. Lindsay, Rev. Dr. O. A. Darby, Col. J. W. R. Pope, and others.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. O. A. Darby, President of the Columbia Female College.

Professor Johnson said this occasion was intended to commemorate the founding of the Winthrop Training School, and he referred in appropriate terms to Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, and detailed some of his recent benefactions to the school, in which he has always taken a great interest.

By request of Professor Johnson Colonel F. W. McMaster read a poem on Washington written by Mr. Winthrop on the occasion of the recent centennial celebration.

Hon. James H. Rice, State Superintendent of Education, introduced in appropriate words the orator of the evening, making special allusion to the importance of the Peabody Fund, stating that as a result of his beneficence some \$100,000 has been given to the school, which has received more from this fund in the year than any other State in the South.

DR. CURRY'S ADDRESS.

was in all respects an admirable one, able and scholarly throughout, and at times most eloquent. No synopsis such as it is possible to present in the narrow limits available here can do it justice, and as it is to be published in full by those interested in the conduct of the school, it is not necessary to say more than give some glimpses of its trend of thought and the remarkable facts shown.

Mr. Curry, in opening, alluded to the fact of having received his earliest schooling in Abbeville District, this State, and to having met on the platform ex-Governor Manning, with whom he had served on the staff of General Johnston.

In referring to the presence of Mr. Peabody, Mr. Winthrop had said that he considered his association with the Peabody Education Fund the greatest honor of his life. If he so thought in 1867, what must now be his satisfaction in 1889, as President of the Trustees of the Fund, the very life and inspiration thereof?

Nothing could have been more appropriate, the speaker said, than to give the name of this grand man to the school, and nothing more just than to connect the memorial celebration with the anniversary of his birth. By name and inheritance he was a connecting link between the past and present of our country, and more truly than any other American embodied the spirit of patriotism and fraternity of the days when Massachusetts and South Carolina stood shoulder to shoulder in the great and decisive struggle for freedom.

Dr. Curry said in order to appreciate the gift of Mr. Peabody it was necessary to consider the condition of the South at the time when that great heart was broken, and to proceed with wonderful power to depict the condition of the Southern States immediately after the conclusion of the war.

In this sad hour of gloom, poverty and despondency, when the South lay prostrate and suffering, a Northern man, and he was especially glad to say a Massachusetts man, did not pass by on the other side, but with compassion, and devoted, acted and relieved.

The speaker then related in detail Mr. Peabody's munificent gifts and enlarged upon the sentiments which prompted them, and the delicacy of feeling that characterized him in bestowing the same.

The difficulties which confronted the trustees at the outset, in administering their trust, and the generous intentions of the donors were touched on. There were two great objects held steadily in view:

1. To create an advanced and abiding sentiment as to the obligation and benefit of universal education. Education as a universal right and a civil duty had not been recognized in the Southern States.

2. To stimulate the establishment and maintenance of free school systems for all the children and exalt as an agency of civilization and as preservative of representative institutions.

The speaker said there was much misapprehension and much ignorance as to the prevalence of education in the South prior to 1861. Academies and colleges were few, but had considerable numbers. By the census of 1860 the population of the North was 18,000,000, and of the South about 8,000,000.

At that time the North had 205 colleges, 1,407 professors and 29,044 students. The South had 262 colleges, 1,488 professors, and 27,055 students. For these institutions the North expended \$1,314,688 per annum for the support of the schools, and \$4,668,746 for academies. The South expended respectively \$1,092,419 and \$4,328,127.

Nevertheless in the South at the close of the war, and indeed before it, there was no adequate or sufficient system of public schools, and the illiteracy among the masses was fearful.

Besides what Clafin is doing so well in Orangeburg, South Carolina has the Winthrop Training School, with thirty-four State scholarships, awarded after competitive examinations. The influence of the school is already widespread. The large and interested attendance upon the night's exercises showed more than a local popularity. The work to be done was a noble and inspiring incentive to diligence, to high resolve, to grand attainments. He was glad to learn that the graduates of the school were in great demand and that the demand was more than the supply. He had seen at the exercises in the school that morning much that pleased him. He had told Superintendent Johnson that the Peabody Fund would be very glad to increase the \$1,500 per annum now given to \$2,000. (Applause.)

South Carolina, in establishing and helping to maintain the Winthrop School, besides securing the advantage of trained teachers will have done something which would greatly stimulate and attract more attention to the advisability of giving more aid than heretofore to the education of girls.

While the State with a liberal hand, and under the liberal aid of the University for the education of the young men, the appropriation for the Winthrop School was the first ever made for an institution for the education of women exclusively.

Dr. Curry then proceeded to enlarge on the necessity of affording equal educational facilities for young women, to young men draw a comical picture of the average female boarding school, excepting Columbia institutions, and favored young ladies being given as long a time to gain knowledge as that given young men, instead of trying to cram their heads full of languages, sciences, arts, etc., before they were 18 years old.

The color question was then treated at some length, the conclusion being reached that no solution would prove permanent or effective except it be on the lines of justice, fairness and right, this point being greeted with applause.

In conclusion, Dr. Curry most eloquently ennobled the character of Geo. Peabody and recited with effect a quotation from a letter of Victor Hugo, written at the time of the great philanthropist's death.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR.

A Pamphlet Designed to Refute the Charges of His "Desertion" from the Confederate Army.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—Roger A. Pryor, Jr., who arrived here to-day from New York, has just published in pamphlet form a complete refutation of the charge of desertion recently made against his father, Gen. Pryor. The proof consists of affidavits of eye-witnesses of his capture, statements of Gen. C. M. Wilcox, Hon. Washington McLean, Gen. Geo. H. Sharp, contemporaneous accounts of his capture and escape, and of his subsequent papers during the war, and letters of Gen. Pryor and his wife while in confinement at Fort Lafayette, and other papers. The proof is regarded as being absolutely conclusive of the General's loyalty to the South.

Boycotting a Postoffice.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—There is a remarkable state of affairs at Lenoir, N. C. W. R. Terry was recently appointed postmaster there. It appears that the appointment is so offensive to the people that they will not send or receive their mail through that office, but they use John's Hill, a town some distance away, as postoffice. Not one-fifth of the mail which formerly passed through Lenoir postoffice is now handled there. These facts are obtained from parties from Lenoir, who say the people are furious at the President's action in appointing Terry postmaster, and that it will make many Democratic votes.

Solicitor General Jenks's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President has accepted the resignation of Judge George A. Jenks as Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, to take effect to-day. Judge Jenks resigned upon the change of administration, out was requested to remain in the office until the close of the existing term of the Supreme Court. Judge Jenks will be retained in the service of the government as counsel on the telephone. This is expected that an appointment as Solicitor General will be made this week.

To Suffer Death by Electricity.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—William Kemmler, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his mistress, Tillie Zeigler, was to-day sentenced to "suffer the punishment of death, to be inflicted by the application of electricity," within the week commencing on Monday, June 24th. This is the first death sentence under the new law.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall Convalescing.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Hon. S. J. Randall, who has been confined to his house for several weeks, is convalescing rapidly and is expected to be out soon. His appetite is good, and